

BEFORE THE
WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. UE-01_____

EXHIBIT NO. _____ (KON-15)

WITNESS: KELLY O. NORWOOD, AVISTA CORP

Exhibit No.____(KON-15)

Docket No. UE-_____

WESTERN SYSTEMS COORDINATING COUNCIL

ASSESSMENT OF THE 2001 SUMMER OPERATING PERIOD

*"California is facing an electricity shortage of unprecedented proportions. ... The trends of historic data... indicate a significant supply shortage for Summer 2001. This forecast deficiency suggests that California will experience rotating blackouts for periods this summer."*¹

Demand and Energy

The aggregate 2001 summer total internal demand for the Region is forecast to be 135,162 MW (U.S. systems 118,913 MW, Canadian systems 14,542 MW, and Mexican system 1,707 MW). The forecast is 1.7% (approximately 2,300 MW) above last summer's actual peak demand, which was established under normal to somewhat higher than normal high temperatures in most portions of the Region.

Although seasonal maximum summer high temperatures tended to be somewhat below record highs last summer, much of the West experienced extended hot spells that exceeded norms. Total summer energy generation, however, was 0.4% below forecast. The projected energy requirements for June through September are forecast to be 4.1% above last summer's requirements. The forecast for this summer is based largely on assumed average weather. It should be noted that in a mid-March report, the National Weather Service's Climate Prediction Center forecast was for above-normal warmth for the West, increasing the potential for actual peak demands and energy loads to exceed the forecasts reported in this assessment.

Resource Assessment

For the peak summer month of August, the Region's expected capacity margin of 18.4% (29,836 MW) is only slightly greater than the 18% (28,013 MW) capacity margin projected last year for the peak summer month of 2000. Although new generating resources totaling 8,700 MW are projected to be installed throughout the Region, the California Independent System Operator (CISO), which covers a large part of the state of California, projects 3,500 MW of forced outages and other capacity limitations based on past operating experience. Most areas are projecting the installation of small temporary generators, generally 1 to 2 MW in size, to augment resource supply. Reported resources of this type range from 80 MW in some areas to almost 400 MW in other areas. Imports of up to 235 MW are projected from other NERC Regions during the summer period. The projected reduction in interruptible loads (about 1,800 MW) in the CISO control area compared to last summer also reduces the capacity margin since capacity margin is calculated based on firm load requirements.

Significantly reduced hydroelectric generation is expected due to continuing drought conditions, particularly in the Northwest (53% of normal). While the hydroelectric generation reduction does not significantly lessen the ability to meet peak demands for very short periods during the summer, it does translate into a significantly reduced ability to maintain the reported capacity margin for sustained periods. The drought also significantly reduces and potentially eliminates

¹ California Independent System Operator 2001 Summer Assessment, March 22, 2001.

the energy export capability of the Northwest, and will exacerbate electricity shortages forecast for the CISO control area portion of the California-Mexico area.

The adequacy of resources in the WSCC Region this summer will depend on –

- weather,
- availability of hydroelectric generation,
- placing new generation in service as projected,
- generator forced outages,
- California's credit problems and air quality restrictions, and
- conservation.

The projected capacity margin assumes the timely addition of 8,700 MW of new generation before and during the summer period. Over 8,100 MW of the capacity additions are not expected to be available before the start of the summer season and over 650 MW are not expected to be available before September. The Region generally experiences its maximum summer peak demand in August but maximum demands have been experienced as early as July and as late as September. Furthermore, although the maximum demand may occur late in the summer, significant demands can still be experienced early in the summer period. Should heavy summer demands occur early in the summer, capacity inadequacy in the CISO control area may be greater than if the same demands were to occur later in the season due to the late summer in-service dates for some new generation.

Although tight, based on the assumption that normal conditions will prevail in most areas, resources are projected to be adequate to meet demand and energy requirements and to maintain minimum operating reserve requirements in the Northwest Power Pool Area, Arizona/New Mexico Power Area, and Rocky Mountain Power Area during the June through September 2001 summer period. Based on current projections, resource deficiencies and transmission constraints are likely to result in the curtailment of interruptible and firm customer loads both during peak periods and at other times due to energy limitations during the 2001 summer within the CISO control area, unless conservation or assistance from other areas is greater than projected. The CISO projects capacity deficits ranging from approximately 3,700 MW in June to almost 700 MW in September for its control area, assuming the forecast peak demand of 47,703 MW could occur at any time during the summer, and assuming an operating reserve margin of approximately 6.4% (1,300 MW spinning reserve and 1,300 MW nonspinning reserve).

The ability of the other WSCC areas to assist the CISO with capacity and energy support will be hindered primarily by the drought conditions in the Northwest, which will greatly reduce the availability of hydroelectric generation, by transmission constraints between northern and southern California within the CISO control area, and a tight supply/load balance in other areas.

Most of the reporting entities expect adequate fuel supplies for this summer and do not anticipate any fuel delivery problems. Limitations on natural gas due to gas transmission capacity constraints in the San Diego/Mexican border area could affect local area generation; however, alternatives are being explored to mitigate the potential problem. Significant portions of the fuel requirements, for the Region as a whole, are presently under contract, backup fuel supplies are

available for a significant portion of the generating plants, and many of the generating plants have dual fuel capability.

Transmission Assessment

The transmission system is considered adequate for projected firm and most economy energy transfers, with the exception of the interconnection between northern and southern California (Path 15²). This internal CISO transmission constraint for south to north flow may limit available generation from reaching northern California at times of low imports from the Northwest and low northern California generation and consequently load curtailments may be required in northern California under such conditions.

Although a number of local area transmission reinforcements have been made, there have been no major interconnected transmission system enhancements since last summer.

Operational Issues

No major generator unit outages are planned for the summer operating period. However, the CISO control area has been experiencing unusually high levels of generator unavailability. The high unavailability, sometimes as high as 14,678 MW, has resulted from units out for maintenance, older units being out for repairs, qualified facilities not having been paid due to credit problems of the large utilities, high fuel prices, and air quality restrictions. The CISO's projected generator unavailability level (3,500 MW), which is comparable to last summer's experience, has been significantly exceeded on numerous occasions since then, as noted above. If the estimated unavailability is exceeded at various times this summer, resource inadequacies would exceed those projected.

CALIFORNIA – MEXICO POWER AREA

The peak demand for the California-Mexico Power Area typically occurs during June through September. The 2001-summer peak demand forecast of 55,602 MW is 5.1% above the actual peak demand experienced last summer. It should be noted that at the time of the 2000-summer peak demand, service was curtailed to 1,710 MW of non-firm customers. If this load had not been curtailed, the 2001-summer peak demand forecast would be 1.8% above the 2000-summer actual.

The forecast peak demand includes 596 MW of interruptible demand capability and 400 MW of direct control load management as compared to 2,800 MW of non-firm load available for interruption last summer. Projected capacity margins for each month of the summer operating season are 10.4% for June, 13.7% for July, 10.3% for August, and 16.9% for September. These margins reflect capacity figures based on historical data and the assumption that 4,154 MW of new generation is placed in service within the area as projected.

² Path 15 – Midway-Los Banos, between central and southern California within the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (PG&E) system (2-500 kV lines and 4-230 kV lines).

Generation resources for the California Independent System Operator (CISO) control area, covering most of the CA-MX Power Area, are NOT expected to be adequate to meet projected peak demands and minimum reserve requirements this summer without having to interrupt load. This conclusion is based on an assessment prepared by the CISO and posted on its web page (www.caiso.com). That assessment states that the CISO projects capacity deficits ranging from approximately 3700 MW in June to almost 700 MW in September for its control area, assuming the forecast peak demand of 47,703 MW could occur at any time during the summer, and assuming an operating reserve margin of approximately 6.4% (1,300 MW spinning reserve and 1,300 MW nonspinning reserve). The CISO projections assume 3,500 MW of forced outages and other capacity limitations based on past operating experience. Attached is a bar chart prepared by the CISO which illustrates an "Adverse Outlook," a "Forecasted Outlook," and a "Favorable Outlook."

Given the current low northern California hydro reservoir levels and the snow pack conditions, hydroelectric resources within the CISO control area will be more energy constrained than last summer. Consequently, the hydro generators can only operate at peak output for short periods of time and load curtailments could be required during off-peak periods as well as during peak demand periods. Due to the reduction of available interruptible loads this summer compared to last summer, there is a greater likelihood that more firm load curtailments will be required this summer compared to last summer.

In 2000, the CISO net import at the time of the summer peak was 4,675 MW. The CISO projections assume a maximum net capacity import at time of peak of 3,500 MW for summer 2001. The reduced maximum net import figure reflects an expectation of reduced export capability by other control areas due to drought conditions in the Northwest and increased load growth in other regions.

Local environmental and/or regulatory restrictions could curtail the availability of capacity or energy from generating units within California (approximately 1,430 MW in the CISO control area). A collaborative effort is under way between the CISO, Environmental Protection Agency, California Energy Commission, California Air Resource Board, local air pollution control districts, and the owners of California power plants to develop mechanisms, and interim rules and regulations that will relax/remove some of the current emissions and other environmental restrictions from these power plants. The objective of this effort is to permit maximum availability of these resources during this period of electric supply deficiency in the state.

Conservation efforts will play an important role in this summer's operations. The California Public Utility Commission's March 27, 2001 order to increase rates by up to 46% should help promote conservation as well as the Governor's proposed conservation plan.

Transmission upgrades since last summer have strengthened local transmission systems in various parts of California. However, if a resource shortage occurs in northern or southern California during peak demand periods, load curtailments may be required to alleviate overloads on the transmission system as explained in more detail below.

The limits on the transmission paths from the Northwest to California (Path 66³) and between northern and southern California (Paths 15 and 26⁴) are not expected to significantly change from last summer. During some of the summer peak periods of 2000, Path 66 was loaded near or at its operating limit, importing power from the Pacific Northwest. However, Path 26 was generally not at its limit during peak load periods in northern California. During the winter months of 2000-2001, south-to-north transfers to northern California were limited by the internal Path 15 constraint due to low imports from the Northwest and low northern California generation. For 2001 summer conditions, it is likely that Path 66 will experience flow levels well below its limits, due to drought conditions in the Pacific Northwest; and as a result, heavier south-to-north loading on Paths 15 and 26 may occur more often. In addition to load curtailments due to State-wide resource shortages, if 2001 summer peak demands exceed last summer's demands, or if internal generation is unavailable/curtailed in northern California, then there may be more load curtailments in the northern California subarea bounded by Path 66 and Path 15, exacerbated by the transmission constraints on Path 15. Under these conditions, with imports limited by Path 15 constraints, the area may continue to be exposed to demand curtailments even if adequate resources are available in the southern portion of the state or the southwest. Expansion of the Path 15 remedial action scheme and the addition of monitoring equipment to assess the real-time capability of the path are expected to reduce this exposure.

Power flows from Arizona/Nevada to southern California last year reached the import limit on only a few occasions, but not during the summer peak period. At times during last summer's peak period, significant amounts of non-firm load (interruptible customers) were curtailed in the southern California subarea, due to operating reserve/resource shortages. If 2001 summer loads for southern California reach last year's levels, and less generation is available within this subarea, transmission import limits could be reached under peak conditions, requiring load to be interrupted.

Last year, record high temperatures coupled with multiple simultaneous generator outages led to localized involuntary firm and interruptible peak demand reductions within the San Francisco Bay Area on June 14, 2000 to maintain voltage levels. For summer 2001, transmission system reinforcements, along with the July addition of the Los Medanos 500 MW power plant, are expected to markedly improve performance in the Bay Area transmission system. However, under a few select contingencies, the Bay Area could still experience local transmission line and transformer bank overloads, and/or low local area voltages.

During summer peak load conditions, the Sacramento Valley Area can experience low voltage conditions, and is subject to voltage collapse for various double line outages. An automatic undervoltage load-shedding scheme is in place to protect against voltage collapse. For this summer, addition of the Sutter Power Plant (500 MW) on the periphery of the Sacramento Valley transmission system is expected to improve the voltage performance of the Sacramento Area.

³ Path 66 – California-Oregon Intertie (3-500 kV lines)

⁴ Path 26 – Midway-Vincent, between PG&E and the Southern California Edison Co. (SCE) system (3-500 kV lines).

The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LDWP) control area is in the process of installing six 47 MW combustion turbine generators for use during peak periods. LDWP's capacity margins for the 2001 summer will exceed those of last summer and are projected to be 38.7% for June, 29.3% for July, 26.7% for August, and 29.7% for September. Consequently, LDWP expects to maintain minimum operating reserves and export surplus capacity and energy to other control areas that could range up to about 1500 MW under the most favorable conditions. Although LDWP is forecasting surplus resources for its control area, air quality restrictions could result in the curtailment of generation. LDWP is working with the appropriate regulatory agencies to address this problem. If the generation restrictions are not resolved, LDWP's ability to export to other areas will be significantly reduced. LDWP's transmission system will be adequate for firm and anticipated economy transfers.

The Comision Federal de Electricidad (CFE) control area is anticipating significant changes in operating conditions compared to last summer, as noted below. CFE's capacity margins for the 2001 summer are projected to be 19.3% for June, 22.6% for July, 20.7% for August, and 22.4% for September.

- During the months of May and June, CFE will depend on the early in-service operation of two new combined cycle units, having a combined capacity of 524 MW, to have adequate capacity to meet anticipated load growth and reserve requirements.
- Due to possible limitations on natural gas due to a shortage of gas transmission capacity in the San Diego/Mexican border area, some San Diego and CFE area generation could be constrained during the summer. The CISO, CFE, and others are pursuing alternatives to mitigate the effect of the curtailment of natural gas supplies to generation in this area.
- CFE is expecting some problems in acquiring emergency assistance, if needed, due to California's possible capacity and energy shortfalls during the summer operating period.
- Assuming that no major forced outages of CFE's existing generation and that electricity demands are within forecast levels, CFE will have up to 200 MW available to export to other areas if its new combined cycle generation is placed in service as planned.

NORTHWEST POWER POOL AREA

This winter peaking area's 2001 summer peak demand forecast of 49,210 MW for the combined Northwest United States and Canadian areas is 2.4% below last summer's actual peak demand due to generally warmer-than-normal temperatures last summer and reduced direct service industry loads (aluminum plants). The current summer peak demand forecast for the area includes 302 MW of direct control load management and 771 MW of interruptible demand capability. The projected capacity margins for the summer months are 28.5% for June, 28.7% for July, 30.1% for August, and 31.6% for September if 1,680 MW of new generation is placed in service as projected. The sustainable energy associated with the above capacity margins is extremely limited because of the non-availability of water.

It is expected that the Northwest region will be able to serve firm peak demands and energy loads and maintain required minimum reserves this summer. This expectation is based on a reliability assessment prepared by the Northwest Power Pool (NWPP), in collaboration with its members. The assessment incorporates the effects of the critical water conditions in both the Canadian and U.S. portions of the Northwest Power Pool Area, and the implementation of extraordinary measures. These measures include: buy-downs of industrial loads (approximately 1,800 MW), aggressive public conservation, the acquisition of generation from "portable" diesel and natural gas combustion turbines, and suspension of certain non-power operations on the hydro system. The peak demand forecast has not been adjusted to reflect any load reduction associated with the buy-downs of industrial loads, as this is an energy conservation measure and the effects on peak demands are uncertain.

The NWPP area does not anticipate depending on imports from external areas during the summer period. However, imports may occur to better position reservoir levels for next winter's operating season. At the time of the area's 2000 summer peak, the NWPP was exporting approximately 4,560 MW to other WSCC areas, most of which was exported to California. Consideration of the drought conditions in the Northwest creates the need to conserve energy supplies and to use energy efficiently to ensure adequate energy supplies for next winter's operating season; therefore, exports to other areas this summer will be limited.

Hydro Capability

The April "early bird" January through July 2001 Volume Runoff forecast at The Dalles Dam, on the Columbia River, is 55.7 million acre-feet, or 53% of Average. Power planning is based upon serving regional load with Critical water-planning assumptions that equate to approximately 11,000 average megawatts of firm energy load carrying capability. Under Average water year conditions, there would be an additional 3,000 average megawatts of non-firm energy available for use in the Northwest or for export to other areas compared to the current critical water conditions. If the dry conditions continue, this will be one of the two lowest water years the Northwest has experienced since record keeping began, and Northwest hydro reservoirs may only refill to the lowest level seen in recent history. Water management is complicated due to a need to balance several competing purposes, including but not limited to: current electric power generation; future (winter) electric power generation; flood control; biological opinion requirements; Endangered Species Act requirements; and special river operations for recreation, irrigation, navigation, and the refilling of the reservoirs each year. Any time precipitation levels are below normal, balancing these interests becomes even more difficult.

Thermal Generation/Fuel

Northwest planning incorporates a minimum 15% forced outage rate in anticipation of unplanned outages, and no thermal plant fuel problems are anticipated. Adequate sources of thermal and other resources should be available as needed during the summer peak. Several new generating plants are expected to be on-line this summer. The Island Cogeneration plant (240 MW) was placed in service in February, the Klamath Cogeneration project in southern Oregon will produce 480 MW in June, and Rathdrum in northern Idaho will produce 228 MW in July. The volatile

power market situation on the West Coast has resulted in many utilities leasing or buying multiple generators (1-2 MW each) to connect to their transmission facilities.

Transmission Assessment

During the summer period, all major Northwest transmission facilities are anticipated to be available and the transmission system is expected to be adequate for projected firm and economy transfers.

The reduction of industrial loads may create more restrictive transmission constraints in areas where through-flow of power can have an impact, as follows:

- Transmission constraints in Western Montana are expected to reach internal east to west limits at lower hydroelectric generation levels than previously experienced due to an approximately 700 MW reduction in industrial load in the area. The maximum transfer capability at lower Western Montana hydroelectric generation levels is unchanged.
- Transmission constraints on the Northwest-Canada Intertie also will be impacted due to a 200 MW reduction in industrial load just south of the Canadian border. This will reduce the north to south transfer capability and increase the south to north capability based on local load and generation conditions. The maximum transfer capabilities of this path are unchanged.

Operating studies modeling these industrial load reductions have been performed and operating procedures have been developed to ensure safe and reliable operations.

ARIZONA – NEW MEXICO – SOUTHERN NEVADA POWER AREA

This summer peaking area's 2001-summer peak demand forecast of 22,948 MW is 5.6% above last summer's actual peak demand. The forecast for the area includes 10 MW of direct control load management and 488 MW of interruptible demand capability. New generating capacity, totaling 2,260 MW, is projected to be placed in service in Arizona. The new capacity additions are comprised of 1,025 MW in the Phoenix area, 100 MW in Tucson, and 1,135 MW in western Arizona. Of the 1,025 MW in the Phoenix area, leased temporary generators account for 200 MW. The projected capacity margins for the summer months are 18.5% for June, 15.9% for July, 15.9% for August, and 18.9% for September.

Resources are projected to be adequate to meet the area's minimum reserve requirements, peak demand, and energy requirements. The Arizona/New Mexico Power Area will have limited ability to provide resource assistance to other areas when it is experiencing heavy demands (during periods of highest expected temperatures). During normal hot days, the area will have the ability to provide some reserve and energy assistance to other areas.

The transmission system is considered adequate for projected firm and economy electricity transfers. If necessary, phase-shifting transformers in the southern Utah/Colorado/Nevada transmission system will be used to help control unscheduled flows. Local capacitor bank and

other sub-transmission system network additions, and undervoltage relay additions at key substations have improved reliability in the area and reactive reserve margins are expected to be adequate.

Written system security procedures are being updated to reflect summer 2001 operation for the area. The updated procedures consist of revised local operating nomograms providing guidelines on area tie-line flow limits, operator remedial action procedures to mitigate possible subtransmission system loading problems following certain contingencies, and system emergency operating plans which detail procedures to address system emergencies.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER AREA

The peak demand of the Rocky Mountain Power Area may occur in either summer or winter. The area's 2001 summer peak demand forecast of 8,516 MW is 0.9% below last summer's actual peak demand. The forecast peak demand includes 118 MW of interruptible demand capability. The projected capacity margins for the summer months are 22.9% for June, 19.1% for July, 18.7% for August, and 23.4% for September.

Based on firm transactions and the addition of new generation, consisting of 594 MW in the Denver/Front Range areas, resources are projected to be adequate to meet the area's minimum reserve requirements, peak demand, and energy requirements. The Rocky Mountain Area's ability to provide resource assistance to other areas during the summer will depend upon the following factors:

- weather conditions,
- transmission capability to the area requesting assistance,
- placing new generation in service as scheduled, and
- forced outages of existing generating units.

Depending upon the above factors, assistance to other areas could range up to 450 MW.

Water inflow conditions for the South Platte, North Platte, Colorado, Big Thompson, and Green rivers are expected to be less than normal this year as the snow pack is averaging only approximately 80% of normal in these river basins. Water inflow conditions for the Missouri River are expected to be far below average this year as the snow pack for the upper Missouri basin is only approximately 60% of normal. Reservoir storage is below normal in all areas. Consequently, hydroelectric generation is expected to be well below normal in the northern Rocky Mountains and slightly below normal in the central Rocky Mountains. Hydroelectric capacity at time of peak will be slightly below normal levels. The Glen Canyon hydroelectric plant will be operating under environmental impact restrictions that limit water releases this summer. The release limitations reduce peaking capability by about 450 MW, but the plant will be able to respond to short-term emergency conditions.

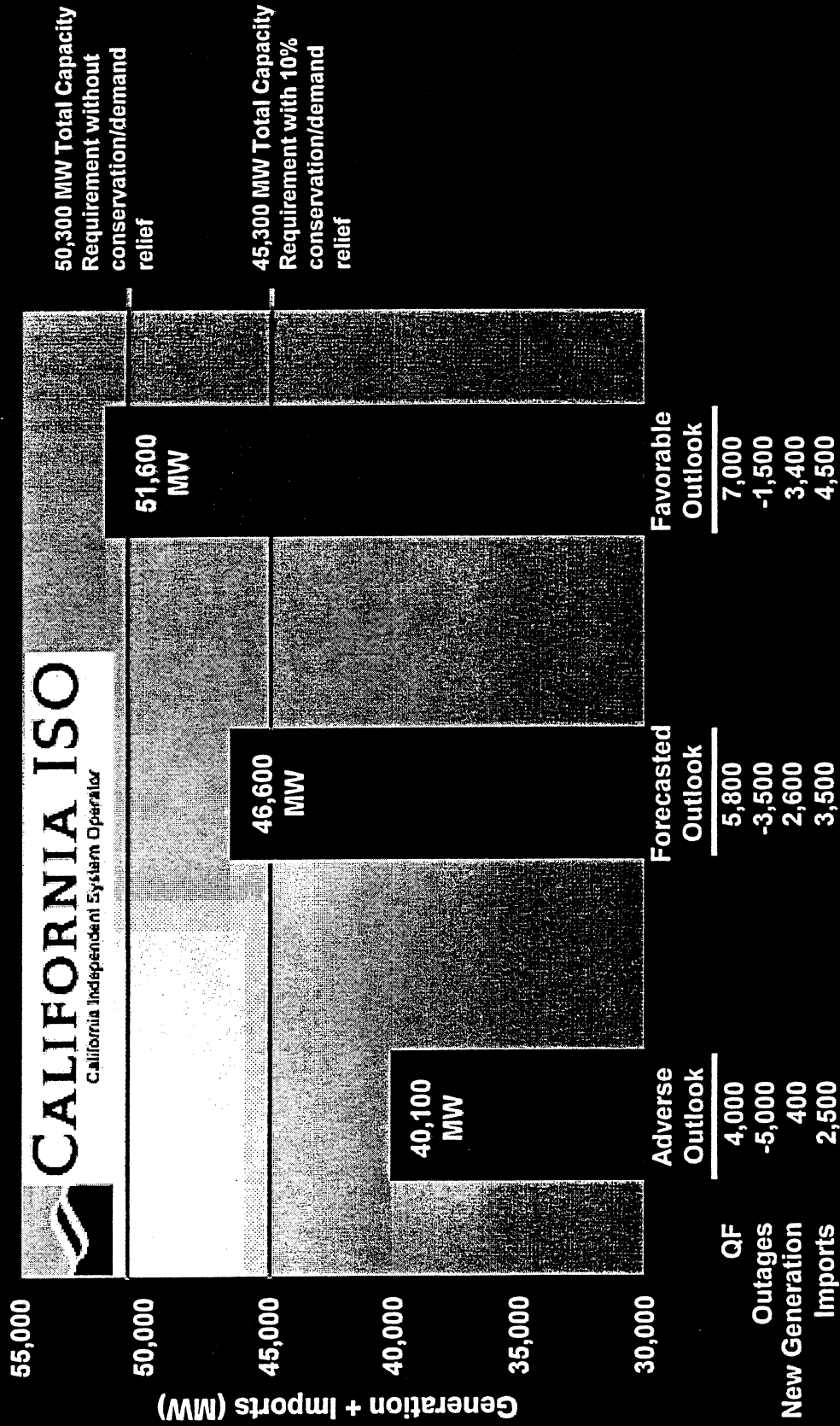
In compliance with the WSCC process to establish seasonal Operating Transfer Capability (OTC) limits, transfer capability studies have been performed for all major area interconnections.

Based on that study work, the transmission system is expected to be adequate for all firm loads and most economy energy transfers.

No critical transmission problems that could affect the security of the local system have been identified. However, the transmission path between southeastern Wyoming and Colorado often becomes heavily loaded. It is anticipated that the WSCC Unscheduled Flow Mitigation Procedure will be invoked on numerous occasions this summer to provide line load relief for this path and allow additional firm and economy transfers.

Reactive reserve margins are expected to be adequate for all peak load conditions. Both under-frequency and under-voltage load shedding programs have been implemented as safety nets for extreme system contingencies. Close attention to maintaining appropriate voltage levels is expected to prevent voltage problems. The Denver/Front Range system does not appear to be at any risk of voltage instability. Local areas of greatest concern include southeastern Wyoming, southwestern Colorado, and the San Luis Valley area in southern Colorado.

CAISO Control Area Summer 2001 Capacity Outlook



2001 Summer Assessment

Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/U.S. SYSTEMS

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	115720	117871	118913	111220
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	115720	117871	118913	111220
04	Load Management	410	410	410	410
05	Interruptible Demand	1678	1748	1735	1809
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	113632	115713	116768	109001
Capacity - MW (Net)					
07	Total Owned Capacity	139277	142194	142180	143119
07A	Committed Resources	2900	5927	6122	6706
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0
08	Inoperable Capacity	3297	2852	3017	3777
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	135980	139342	139163	139342
10	Scheduled Imports	378	378	378	378
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	378	378	378	378
11	Scheduled Exports	822	822	814	814
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	822	822	814	814
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	0	0	0	0
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	135536	138898	138727	138906
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	21904	23185	21959	29905

2001 Summer Assessment
Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	131597	134067	135162	127481
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	131597	134067	135162	127481
04	Load Management	712	712	712	712
05	Interruptible Demand	1901	1971	1958	2032
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	128984	131384	132492	124737
	Capacity - MW (Net)				
07	Total Owned Capacity	162425	166024	166032	167109
07A	Committed Resources	3226	6905	7100	7788
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	20
08	Inoperable Capacity	5115	3750	3939	5331
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	157310	162274	162093	161778
10	Scheduled Imports	235	235	235	235
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	235	235	235	235
11	Scheduled Exports	0	0	0	0
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	0	0	0	0
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	0	0	0	0
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	157545	162509	162328	162013
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	28561	31125	29836	37276

2001 Summer Assessment

Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/NORTHWEST POWER POOL AREA

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	48458	49210	48100	46722
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	48458	49210	48100	46722
04	Load Management	302	302	302	302
05	Interruptible Demand	746	771	757	810
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	47410	48137	47041	45610
	Capacity - MW (Net)				
07	Total Owned Capacity	74654	74934	74752	75246
07A	Committed Resources	916	1272	1272	1376
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	20
08	Inoperable Capacity	4883	3675	3864	5020
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	69771	71259	70888	70226
10	Scheduled Imports	1553	1554	1581	1581
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	403	416	443	431
11	Scheduled Exports	4357	4605	4515	4550
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	3429	3552	3487	3522
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	-672	-660	-660	-672
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	66295	67548	67294	66585
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	18885	19411	20253	20975

2001 Summer Assessment

Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/NORTHWEST POWER POOL AREA - U.S. SYSTEMS

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	34170	34680	33558	32130
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	34170	34680	33558	32130
04	Load Management	0	0	0	0
05	Interruptible Demand	523	548	534	587
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	33647	34132	33024	31543
	Capacity - MW (Net)				
07	Total Owned Capacity	53134	53256	53052	53408
07A	Committed Resources	616	844	844	844
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0
08	Inoperable Capacity	3065	2777	2942	3466
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	50069	50479	50110	49942
10	Scheduled Imports	1696	1697	1724	1724
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	546	559	586	574
11	Scheduled Exports	5179	5427	5329	5364
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	4251	4374	4301	4336
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	-672	-660	-660	-672
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	45914	46089	45845	45630
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	12267	11957	12821	14087

2001 Summer Assessment

Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/NORTHWEST POWER POOL AREA - CANADA

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	14288	14530	14542	14592
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	14288	14530	14542	14592
04	Load Management	302	302	302	302
05	Interruptible Demand	223	223	223	223
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	13763	14005	14017	14067
	Capacity - MW (Net)				
07	Total Owned Capacity	21520	21678	21700	21838
07A	Committed Resources	300	428	428	532
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	20
08	Inoperable Capacity	1818	898	922	1554
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	19702	20780	20778	20284
10	Scheduled Imports	822	822	814	814
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	822	822	814	814
11	Scheduled Exports	143	143	143	143
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	143	143	143	143
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	0	0	0	0
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	20381	21459	21449	20955
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	6618	7454	7432	6888

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Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/ROCKY MOUNTAIN POWER AREA

	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	8013	8486	8516	7897
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	8013	8486	8516	7897
04	Load Management	0	0	0	0
05	Interruptible Demand	66	116	118	140
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	7947	8370	8398	7757
Capacity - MW (Net)					
07	Total Owned Capacity	9097	9089	9088	9096
07A	Committed Resources	38	38	38	38
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0
08	Inoperable Capacity	79	57	57	265
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	9018	9032	9031	8831
10	Scheduled Imports	1491	1506	1498	1492
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	933	933	933	933
11	Scheduled Exports	800	790	790	801
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	88	90	90	89
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	604	592	592	604
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	10313	10340	10331	10126
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	2366	1970	1933	2369

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Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/ARIZONA - NEW MEXICO S. NEVADA POWER AREA

Peak Demand in Megawatts		JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
01	Internal Demand	21892	22948	22944	21019
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	21892	22948	22944	21019
04	Load Management	10	10	10	10
05	Interruptible Demand	493	488	487	486
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	21389	22450	22447	20523
Capacity - MW (Net)					
07	Total Owned Capacity	23054	23653	23649	23640
07A	Committed Resources	1568	2163	2163	2163
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0
08	Inoperable Capacity	135	0	0	28
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	22919	23653	23649	23612
10	Scheduled Imports	4910	4600	4606	3244
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	1091	1156	1153	1161
11	Scheduled Exports	5439	5425	5431	5419
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	811	797	803	791
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	3860	3860	3860	3860
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	26250	26688	26684	25297
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	4861	4238	4237	4774

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Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/CALIFORNIA - MEXICO POWER AREA

		JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
	Peak Demand in Megawatts				
01	Internal Demand	53234	53423	55602	51843
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	53234	53423	55602	51843
04	Load Management	400	400	400	400
05	Interruptible Demand	596	596	596	596
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	52238	52427	54606	50847
	Capacity - MW (Net)				
07	Total Owned Capacity	55620	58348	58543	59127
07A	Committed Resources	704	3432	3627	4211
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0
08	Inoperable Capacity	18	18	18	18
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	55602	58330	58525	59109
10	Scheduled Imports	7500	7222	7170	6957
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	2367	2410	2348	2375
11	Scheduled Exports	1021	1031	1052	1058
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	231	241	262	263
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	-3792	-3792	-3792	-3792
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	58289	60729	60851	61216
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	6051	8302	6245	10369

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Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/CALIFORNIA - MEXICO		POWER AREA	U.S. SYSTEMS			
	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	
01	Internal Demand	51645	51757	53895	50174	
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0	
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	51645	51757	53895	50174	
04	Load Management	400	400	400	400	
05	Interruptible Demand	596	596	596	596	
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	50649	50761	52899	49178	
	Capacity - MW (Net)					
07	Total Owned Capacity	53992	56196	56391	56975	
07A	Committed Resources	678	2882	3077	3661	
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0	
08	Inoperable Capacity	18	18	18	18	
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	53974	56178	56373	56957	
10	Scheduled Imports	7160	7222	7170	6957	
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	2367	2410	2348	2375	
11	Scheduled Exports	1021	1031	1052	1058	
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	231	241	262	263	
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	-3792	-3792	-3792	-3792	
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	56321	58577	58699	59064	
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	5672	7816	5800	9886	

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Forecast Peak Demands and Capacity Resources

Region/Subregion: WSCC/CALIFORNIA - MEXICO		POWER AREA	MEXICAN SYSTEM			
	Peak Demand in Megawatts	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	
01	Internal Demand	1589	1666	1707	1669	
02	Standby Demand	0	0	0	0	
03	Total Internal Demand (01+02)	1589	1666	1707	1669	
04	Load Management	0	0	0	0	
05	Interruptible Demand	0	0	0	0	
06	Net Internal Demand (03-04-05)	1589	1666	1707	1669	
Capacity - MW (Net)						
07	Total Owned Capacity	1628	2152	2152	2152	
07A	Committed Resources	26	550	550	550	
07B	Uncommitted Resources	0	0	0	0	
08	Inoperable Capacity	0	0	0	0	
09	Net Operable Capacity (07-08)	1628	2152	2152	2152	
10	Scheduled Imports	340	0	0	0	
10A	Full Responsibility Imports	0	0	0	0	
11	Scheduled Exports	0	0	0	0	
11A	Full Responsibility Exports	0	0	0	0	
12	Adjustment to Imports and Exports	0	0	0	0	
13	Net Capacity Resources (09+10-11+12)	1968	2152	2152	2152	
14	Capacity Margin (13-06)	379	486	445	483	